THE

Annual Report

FOR THE

Market Harborough Rural District Council,

1906,

BY

EDGAR VAUGHAN PHILLIPS,

Medical Officer of Health.

MARKET HARBOROUGH:
GEORGE GREEN, Printer, High Street and St. Mary's Road,
1907.

Kibworth Beauchamp,
Leicester,
11th February, 1907.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1906.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 162. of which 81 were males and 81 females. The birth rate, estimating the population at 7,250, was 22·34 per thousand per annum.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered from all causes was 107, which gives a death rate of 14·75 per 1,000, per annum. The average death rate for the last 10 years is 13·84 per 1,000, thus shewing a slight increase.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERS OF THE DISTRICT.

The district covers an area of 30,234 acres, the population at the Census of 1901 being 7,250. The country consists almost entirely of grass land and is of an undulating nature, watered only by small brooks. The average height above sea level is about 350 feet. The greater number of the villages are purely agricultural and are very stationary with regard to population. The two largest villages in the district are Kibworth and Fleckney, where a small proportion of the inhabitants do agricultural work, the greater number are hosiery hands. Three large factories at Fleckney employ 1,000 hands and 2 factories at Kibworth employ 300 hands, 4 out of these factories work day and night.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The house accommodation of the working classes, generally, is good in the district. Very few new houses are erected in the agricultural villages, but in Fleckney and Kibworth, artisans' houses, with modern sanitary arrangements are constantly being built. The District Council have passed bye-laws applicable to Kibworth, Smeeton and Fleckney with regard to new buildings, and all owners are required to submit plans of houses and drainage before the houses are built. The Surveyor also has to inspect before the plans are passed, and no houses are allowed to be inhabited until the owners have satisfied the Council that a good and sufficient supply of drinking water is available. As a rule, the inhabitants themselves desire plenty of air space, open surroundings, good gardens, &c.. and are clean and thrifty. Work is good, and as a rule, satisfactory conditions prevail.

SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

There are 2 sewerage farms in the district, one for the parish of Kibworth, consisting of Cosham's patent tanks, with 12 acres of grass land for irrigation. This scheme works very well. Fleckney also has a sewerage disposal ground. Here again Cosham's patent tanks, with

Adam's automatic sprinklers are in use, the scheme being one of precipitation and infiltration. A considerable amount of money, by loan, has been spent during the year on the scheme at Fleckney : I am hopeful that good results will be obtained. In other villages, privies and pan closets are in general use, the excrement being put on gardens and land. I am endeavouring as far as possible to get rid of the old-fashioned privy in the district. A public scavenger is employed at Fleckney, but in no other village.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this district is entirely from wells, deep or shallow, as the case may be. As a rule, each property has its own private supply, and where the well is shallow, considerable difficulty occurs in times of drought. This has been particularly noticed at Fleckney where so much building has taken place within the last few years. I am afraid that the expense of any scheme for providing a public water supply would fall too heavily on the small owners of cottage property, of whom there are a large number. Before the present powers were obtained, many houses were built with little or no regard to water supply, either in quality or quantity.

FACTORIES.

I have visited and inspected the factories frequently during the year, no overcrowding exists and I have found the ventilation satisfactory and the sanitary accommodation efficient on the whole. The factory owners are always willing to adopt any suggestion for the sanitary improvement of their premises.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases Act is most carefully carried out in this district, but no Isolation Hospital has been provided. An agreement has been entered into with the Blaby district by which cases may be removed to their Isolation Hospital. This agreement is only partially satisfactory, as the people in this district, in many cases, strongly object to their children or relations being removed so far from their homes.

SCARLET FEVER.

Ten cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, all of a mild type. Two of them were removed to the Blaby Infectious Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case occurred at Fleckney, no cause for this could be discovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

Hundred and forty-two cases of this disease were notified and 14 of these proved fatal. 124 cases were in the village of Fleckney—a continuance of the epidemic which began in September, 1905, and was not completely stamped out till 20th October, 1906. Out of the 142 cases of this disease 39 were between the ages of 1 to 5, 71 from 5 to 15, 12 from 15 to 25, and 20 cases between 25 and 65 years of age. 19 cases occurred in January, 11 in February, 8 in March, 15 in April, 4 in May, 17 in June, 36 in July, after which month cases were much less frequent and the last case was notified in October.

CAUSES OF THE EPIDEMIC.—Undoubtedly the first cases were imported from the neighbouring districts where Diphtheria had been prevalent for a considerable time, and, unfortunately, Fleckney was not in a good sanitary condition either as regards drainage or water supply, this latter being much contaminated by the carelessness of many occupiers keeping fowls, pigeons, &c., close to their wells, and in some cases actually placing manure heaps in close proximity. The original village of Fleckney was very low lying, and a few years ago contained about 300 people. Three large hosiery factories have been built and the village has spread in all directions, mostly on to the surrounding higher lands. The population may now be estimated at about 1,650. The house property is nearly all owned by the tenants (factory workers). The epidemic has not been confined to one part of the village, or more prevalent in one part than another, the inhabitants of the newer houses have suffered in proportion as severely as those in the older ones. The part of Fleckney least affected by the disease was the oldest and most low lying portion which surrounded the purest water supply. The whole of the Schools were closed from 24th January to 19th March The infants' department was closed from 23rd April to 7th May, and from the latter date the whole School was closed till 30th June. The whole School was opened on 2nd July and closed again on 6th July for 3 weeks. The Schools were opened, therefore, only during the week ending 6th July, and after this date were kept closed continuously till 15th October. Five cases were notified in the week previous to the re-opening of the Schools in July, 11 cases during the last 4 days of the week the Schools were open, and 13 cases during the following week. From this it seems almost certain that some child, or children, attended the infants' department of the Schools on re-opening on 2nd July in an infectious state. One infant was actually sick in School and was subsequently notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Moreover, several children in the same class as this boy, who were in close proximity to him, developed the disease. It cannot be said, however, that this one boy was entirely responsible for the renewed outburst of the complaint.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED AND CARRIED OUT.—In the middle of July the disease assumed such alarming proportions that Dr. Mair, of the Local Government Board was deputed to come and inspect the village of Fleckney with Dr. Robinson, the County Medical Officer, and myself. A special meeting of your Board was called and you instructed me to make a house to house inspection, examine every throat in Fleckney and inject antitoxin in all doubtful cases. Dr. Bennett, of Great Glenn, was appointed to assist and the work commenced on Monday, 23rd July. Every doubtful case was daily examined, 1,633 throats were inspected and antitoxin was administered in over 150 cases. At the same time Mr. Everard, Consulting Sanitary Engineer, was appointed to thoroughly overhaul the public and private drainage of the village and report to your Council. This report I enclose, with the remedial measures recommended by him. His suggestions have since been largely carried out and the work is still in progress. The milk supply of the village was bacteriologically examined with a negative result. Handbills were printed and distributed to every house, describing the early symptons of the disease, precautions to be taken and general advice as to flushing of drains, &c., using of disinfectants—these latter were freely supplied by your Council. Antitoxin was provided to the medical men in the district and they were asked to inject it as a prophylactic measure to all persons in an infected house. It would seem that all these efforts to remove the epidemic have been successful, as more than three months have now elapsed without a fresh case of Diphtheria being notified. From experience gained by this epidemic, I am strongly in favour of injecting antitoxin as a prophylactic measure ; 1,000 units of antitoxin were injected in each of 150 suspicious cases : only two of these persons developed mild Diphtheria, and both after a lapse of over twenty-eight days. Two persons in Fleckney developed Diphtheria twice during the year.

Only one case of overcrowding was notified, the family removed to larger premises the following week.

WATER ANALYSES BY Mr. FREELAND.

Church Langton Schools ...	Bad	Fleckney (Cobley) ...	Bad
Thorpe Langton (Perkins)	Suspicious	,, (Garner)	Very fair
East Langton (Tilley) ...	Bad	Gumley Public Pump	Very bad
Thorpe Langton Public Pump	Very bad	,, (Farmer) ...	Bad
Church Langton Schools ...	Bad	Fleckney (Allsopp)	Very good
Fleckney (Allsopp)	Bad	,, (Marvin ...	Bad
,, (Raven) ...	Very fair	,, (H. Cobley)	Very fair
,, (Pell's Cottages)	Suspicious	Kibworth (Carlton Rd.)	Very good
Tur Langton (Chequer's Inn)	Very bad	East Langton (West)	Suspicious
Fleckney (W. Allsopp)	Suspicious	Fleckney (Lynn's Cottage	Very bad
Kibworth (F. Bolton)	Very good	,, (A. Peberdy) ...	Bad
Bosworth (Hutchinson)	Very fair	East Langton (unknown) ...	Bad
Church Langton Schools ..	Fair	Gumley Public Pump 2nd	Very bad
Thorpe Langton Public Pump	Bad	Laughton (unknown) ...	Bad

RAINFALL FOR 1906, recorded at Kibworth.

January 3·52	April ·66	July ·91	October 4·86
February 2·01	May 1 55	August 1·44	November 3·71
March 1·43	June 2·97	September 1·08	December 2·29

Total 26·43.

I beg to include Mr. Everard's report upon Fleckney, the Surveyor's report for the district and the Vital Statistics. I also express my appreciation of the manner in which the Sanitary Inspector has fulfilled his duties during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR VAUGHAN PHILLIPS.

6, Millstone Lane,
Leicester,
July 28th, 1906.

To the Market Harborough Rural District Council,

PARISH OF FLECKNEY.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

Gentlemen,

Acting upon the instructions conveyed in your letters of the 11th and 17th instants, we have made an examination of the Sewers and other matters affecting the question of the epidemic of diphtheria, and beg to report as follows :—

The Report is divided into three parts—

Part I.—SEWERS.
,, II.—PRIVATE DRAINS.
,, III.—WATER SUPPLY.

Part 1.—SEWERS.

Population. The Census population in 1891 was 1,254.

The Census population in 1901 was 1,516.

The present population is estimated at 1,650.

Height above Sea Level. The village varies in height above sea level from 340 feet to 396 feet.

Subsoil. The subsoil consists for the most part of boulder clay with patches of sand and gravel, resting on the Lower Lias Clays.

Location of Cases In order to locate the cases and to ascertain whether these were confined to particular districts, we made a house to house examination, resulting in the location of 119 cases occurring in 80 houses. These cases extend from February, 1905, to July 19th, 1906.

The accompanying map, upon which the affected houses are shewn by a red circle, shews that although the cases are distributed over the whole village, the newer districts of Gladstone and Victoria Streets on the South, and Kilby Road and Highfield Street on the North-West probably have the larger proportion of cases, or a total of 46 out of 80 affected houses.

Most of the sewers were laid about the year 1893, under the direction of Mr. William Biggs, who was then the Surveyor to the Market Harborough Rural Sanitary Authority. Since that date additional sewers have been laid in the Wistow Road, Albert Street, and Park Street, and part of Kilby Road. The sewers consist of glazed stoneware socket pipes varying in size from 6 inches to 15 inches diameter, and may be approximately summarised as follows :—

		Approximate length. Yards.
6-inch	diameter Sewer	160
9-inch	ditto	4,440
12-inch	ditto	1,210
15-inch	ditto	700
	Total length	6,510 or $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

There are also :—

No. 28 Manholes.
No. 16 Lampholes.
No. 11 Flushing Chambers.
No. 11 4 inch Ventilating Pipes (Public).

Jointing of Sewers.

The Sewers have been bared for inspection in six places.

(1) On the 15-inch outfall sewer, near the Sewage Farm, for a length of about 400 yards.

Here, practically, no pipes are jointed, but in a few cases a cement fillet has been placed on the top of the socket, but no jointing material at the bottom in any case.

(2) A second opening was made in the field west of the Parade, occupied by Hy. Cobley, and an inspection made of the sewer.

This consists of 9-inch diameter pipes, stamped Wragg & Sons, Swadlincote, of Hassell's patent type. but without the bitumen lining. We would infer that these pipes were of "seconds" quality, and had never been lined. A cement fillet was placed in the socket about one-third round the top of the pipe, but no jointing material at the bottom of the socket, from the open joints of which black sewage was running.

(3) A third opening in an orchard South of Kilby Road, occupied by Mr. Gamble, carter.

Revealed a similar state of things. 9-inch diameter common pipes, 2-inch sockets, top half cement filleted, bottom half partially clayed, sewage leaking from joints. Three consecutive pipes not in line.

(4) Six pipes of the factory sewer, East of Saddington Road, were exposed, and shewed 9-inch common pipes roughly jointed with coarse mortar to some joints ; other joints clayed only with tree roots grown through into the sewer. Sewer curved over six pipe lengths.

(5) Kilby Road, near Wistow Footpath.

Sewer—9-inch Hassell's unlined ; joints cemented on the top half only. Clay joints on underside.

(6) Sewer at back of Coronation Cottages, Kilby Road.

(a) 9-inch socket pipes, open joints. Tree roots growing through joints.

(b) Badly cemented joints, with holes through cement.

(c) Junction with 6-inch private drain. Hole knocked through 9-inch pipe and 6-inch branch butted up to same.

Infiltration.

There is evidently a certain amount of infiltration (through open joints) of subsoil water. This is particularly noticeable at the manholes on the valley sewer, South-East of Main Road, the High Street sewer, and the main outfall sewer.

Levels on Sewers.

We have had levels taken on the low-lying sewers at the inverts of the different manholes and lampholes. These shew a marked irregularity in the gradients, but apparently there are no back falls. The flattest gradients are :—

12-inch sewer, High Street—1 in 500 and 1 in 875.
12-inch sewer, near Brook—1 in 600.

12-inch sewers with these gradients cannot be kept clean without constant flushing, and particularly if they are badly laid.

Manholes.

The Manholes are rectangular on Plan, built of common brickwork in lime mortar. The inverts consist of half pipes with a benching of concrete, rather roughly constructed. The junctions of the sewers in the manholes are usually of the roughest description. The cast iron covers, with the exception of a few cases, in the fields, are of the non-ventilating pattern. Deposits were noticeable in the High Street manholes, in the sewer South-East of Main Road, in Saddington Road, and at the back of Kilby Road, which points to the necessity of more efficient flushing.

Lampholes.

These consist of socket pipes, apparently unjointed, covered in most cases with non-ventilating covers.

Flushing Chambers.

These are provided generally at the summit of the sewers and are fairly efficient. The valves are of the disc type, and should, when ventilation shafts are fixed, be arranged to remain open, when not in use, for ventilation purposes. The covers are of the lamphole non-ventilating type.

Ventilation Shafts.

Eleven 4-inch public ventilating shafts have been examined, of which

Seven were blocked with rust and soil and not jointed, and therefore useless.

Three were clear.

One in Mawbey's Lane not examined owing to its position.

These shafts, with the exception of the one last mentioned, have been rectified and are now in working order.

The tops of the shafts consist of a short length of pipe with a cap and a few long narrow slots. We would advise that wire bonnets be substituted.

Sewers without Manholes.

In four cases Branch Sewers are connected to Main Sewers without a manhole at the junction, and there is one case at Cambridge Cottages of a dead end without a manhole or flushing chamber. We consider these omissions should be rectified, in order to facilitate examination and cleansing.

Street Gulleys.

We would advise that all street gulleys that are at present untrapped, should have efficiently trapped gulleys substituted.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SEWERS.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that the sewers, as far as examined, are badly constructed, leaky, and evidently foul the adjoining subsoil, which, as far as we can ascertain, consists of a stiff blue boulder clay, with possibly patches of sand and gravel.

Faulty as the sewers are, we have no evidence to shew that they are directly responsible for the Diphtheria epidemic.

Flushing Sewers. We would advise, therefore, that all the sewers be thoroughly flushed, and any lengths which fail to cleanse should be taken up and re-laid.

Tree Roots. Any sewers suspected of being choked by tree roots should be further examined and, if necessary, re-laid.

Ventilation. We consider that the present means of ventilation is altogether inadequate, and would advise, in addition to the present ventilators, the erection of at least twelve standard ventilators each 6-inch diameter.

Part II.—HOUSE DRAINS, &c.

We have made a house to house examination, and superficially inspected the drains and other sanitary arrangements, and from the information obtained have prepared a tabulated list from which the following summary is taken. A copy of the list can be supplied to you if desired

We examined 381 houses, and the sanitary accommodation supplied to these consisted of—

Water Closets........................ ...	124
Privies...................................	99
Pan Closets.............................	45
Total	268

W. C's. The water closets (with one exception—in which a cistern was used) are flushed by bucket, assisted in cases by the overflow from the rain-water tanks. Generally the basins are kept clean, but in some instances mentioned on the list they were in an extremely foul condition.

Privies. The privies were in a few cases dangerously near the houses and source of water supply, and in nearly all cases the middens attached thereto were full and required emptying.

Pan Closets. The pan closets were, in most cases, in good order. The general practice seemed to be to empty the pan when full into the ashpit, or, if no ashpit existed, on to the gardens.

Refuse. In over 100 cases no receptacle is provided for ashes and house refuse; this is undesirable, especially where the garden ground is limited.

Sink and Yard Traps. The sink and yard traps consist of (1) Leicester Borough Pattern Traps; (2) Glazed stoneware traps; (3) D. traps; (4) Bell traps, and (5) Obsolete forms of traps.

Nos. 1 and 2 are of good pattern and were usually kept clean. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are dangerous and cannot be kept clean.

Yards. The yards are mostly paved with blue brick, and capable of being easily cleansed.

Rain Water. The practice of collecting the rain water in wooden butts is not to be recommended, the position of the butts rendering the proper cleansing of the yards and traps a matter of difficulty.

Ventilators. The general lack of ventilation to the house drains, as well as the public sewers, is, we consider, a source of great evil. We are proceeding with an examination of the few private ventilation shafts. Of six shafts examined to date, three were full of rust at the bend and otherwise defective, and three were in fair working order.

The terminals to two shafts are dangerously near bedroom windows, and others we noticed in undesirable positions.

Pigs. We noticed about 16 cases where pigs are kept in confined situations, and think this practice should be discontinued.

Factories. We have examined the sanitary arrangements to three Hosiery Factories—

(1) At Messrs. Rowley & Co. These consist of latrines for male and female operatives, and are flushed two or three times a week. We consider this amount of flushing totally inadequate, and consider the flushing should take place at least two or three times a day.

(2) Messrs. Walker.—These latrines are said to be flushed two or three times a day, and were clean and well kept at the time of inspection. The latrines for females are badly placed, and the means of access should be altered.

(3) Messrs. Wooding & Teasdale.—Privies are provided for male and female operatives, and we would recommend their conversion into well flushed latrines.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) The immediate appointment of a public scavenger.

(2) All foul and broken W.C. basins to be renewed.

(3) All privies near the houses and water supply to be converted into pan closets.

(4) The provision of bins for house refuse where no provision is made at present.

(5) The provision of self-cleansing stoneware traps in lieu of the D. traps and other obsolete forms.

(6) A general system of ventilation shafts to the private drains.

(7) The discontinuance of keeping pigs in confined situations.

(8) Factory latrines—
    (a) Improved flushing.
    (b) Alteration of access to female latrines.
    (c) Conversion of privies into latrines.

Part III.—WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is obtained entirely from shallow wells, which may conveniently be sub-divided as follows :—

(1) The Town Pump in Main Road.
(2) Well in Gladstone Street.
(3) Well in Field South-East of Cambridge Cottages.
(4) Various private wells.

Beyond a superficial examination of the wells, we have taken no steps to examine these sources of snpply, but gather from the Medical Officer's Report that the analyses point to a very unsatisfactory supply.

It is a difficult matter to know what to advise about the water supply, as the cost of a public supply would be very large and would not be easily obtained. Some improvement might be effected by a careful examination of all the wells, and removal of all observable sources of contamination, including the re-laying of doubtful sewers and drains.

An analysis should be made of the water from all the wells, and those giving bad or doubtful results should be closed.

Our recommendation may be summarised as follows :—

Part I.—SEWERS.

(a) Efficient flushing.
(b) Re-laying of faulty sewers.
(c) Manholes at junctions of sewers and at dead ends.
(d) Trapping of street gulleys.
(e) Erection of 12 standard ventilators.

Part II.—HOUSE DRAINS.

(a) The immediate appointment of a public scavenger.
(b) Alterations to Closets as mentioned in Nos. 2 and 3 on page 7.
(c) Binns for house refuse where required.
(d) Discontinuance of obsolete traps.
(e) Ventilation of house drains.
(f) Discontinuance of pig keeping in confined situations.
(g) Better flushing, &c., of factory latrines.

Part III.—WATER SUPPLY,

(a) Removal of sources of contamination.
(b) An analysis of the water from every well.
(c) Closing of doubtful wells.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

EVERARD, SON & PICK.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Complaints, No. received	124
Premises, houses, &c., No. inspected	482
Nuisances abated	63
Pool, ditch, gutter, watercourse, No. inspected	30
Nuisances abated	30
Animals improperly kept, No. inspected	5
Nuisances abated	5
Privy, urinal, cesspool, ashpit, No. inspected	156
Nuisances abated	63
Drain. drain-traps, &c.. &c., No. inspected	186
Nuisances abated	23
House, or part thereof, overcrowded, No. inspected	1
Nuisances abated	1
Offensive accumulations, No. inspected	5
Nuisances abated	5
Other insanitary conditions, No. inspected	3
Nuisances abated	3
Slaughter-houses, No. licensed or registered	21
No. of inspections	40
Dairymen, cowkeepers, purveyors of milk, No. registered	22
No. in district	23
No. of inspections of premises	36
Canal boats, No. of inspections	21
Infectious disease, houses affected with	98
Houses inspected	98
No. of inspections	360
Houses disinfected	131
Schools ,,	3
Disinfectant used	Formalin and Brimstone
Lots of clothing disinfected	131
,, ,, destroyed	2
Privy middens, New provided	1

No. Repaired	15
No. converted to pails	12
No. converted to W.C.'s	2
Pail or earth closets, new provided	4
Water closets, new provided	18
No. supplied with water	18
Ashpits, new provided	2
No. converted to ashbins	4
Water supply, samples taken for analysis	19
Samples condemned	10
Wells closed	1
Wells cleansed, repaired, &c.	13
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered	6

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Workshops, total number on register (including bakehouses) ...	29
No. in which nuisances abated	3
Bakehouses, No. on register	14
Home work, No. of outworkers	142
No. of houses	90

W. H. BLOUNT,
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents register'd in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of residents register'd in Public Institutions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.						
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births register'd	Number	Rate				Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896 ...	6821	171	25·06	16	87.90	89	13·04	...	...		89	13·04
1897 ...	6821	176	25·80	20	113·60	98	14·36	...	...		98	14·36
1898 ...	6821	165	24·19	13	78·78	100	14·66	...	...		100	14·66
1899 ...	6821	182	26·60	16	87·90	115	16·85	...	...		115	16·85
1900 ...	6821	159	21·84	12	75·45	102	14·95	...	...		102	14·95
1901 ...	7250	179	24·68	24	134·07	81	11·17	...	...		81	11·17
1902 ...	7250	156	21·05	18	115·38	91	12·55	...	...		91	12·55
1903 ...	7250	171	23·58	10	58·47	99	13·60	...	...		99	13·60
1904 ...	7250	167	23·03	10	59·88	100	13·79	...	...		100	13·79
1905 ...	7250	171	23·58	21	122·80	97	13·51	...	...		97	13·51
Averages for years 1896-1905.	7035	169·7	23·94	16	93·42	97·2	13·84	...	...		97·2	13·84
1906 ...	7250	162	22·34	14	86·04	107	14·75	...	...	10	107	14·75

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 30,234

Total Population at all ages, 7,250. Number of inhabited houses, 1,603, } at Census
Average number of persons per house, 4·52. } of 1901.

1	2	3
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
None.	Leicester Infirmary. Market Harborough Union Workhouse Infirmary.	Blaby Infectious Hospital.

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE II.—Market Harborough Rural District Council.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Hus. Bosworth 1				Cranoe 2				Fleckney 3				Foxton 4				Glooston 5				Gumley 6			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896 ...	844	22	8	...	66	...	1	1	1254	49	17	8	284	8	2	...	73	2	2	1	169	11	2	...
1897 ...	844	18	11	2	66	3	6	1	1254	39	14	5	284	3	7	1	73	2	1	..	169	3	1	...
1898 ...	841	21	11	...	66	1	1	...	1254	48	27	6	284	8	4	1	73	1	2	...	169	6	4	...
1899 ...	844	12	11	2	66	5	2	...	1254	44	27	5	284	4	2	...	73	3	1	...	169	5	2	...
1900 ...	844	17	8	1	66	1	...	...	1254	41	19	4	284	7	2	...	73	1	2	...	169	5	...	...
1901 ...	741	14	10	2	98	5	1	...	1516	53	15	9	313	5	3	...	63	...	1	...	201	4	1	...
1902 ...	741	18	9	2	98	4	1	...	1516	52	17	8	313	4	...	...	63	...	1	...	201	4	3	...
1903 ...	741	7	7	...	98	2	3	...	1516	55	19	1	313	9	9	...	63	1	1	...	201	2	2	...
1904 ...	741	7	18	1	98	...	...	...	1516	64	11	4	313	5	2	1	63	...	1	...	201	2	2	..
1905 ...	741	19	12	...	98	3	...	...	1516	44	29	10	313	10	5	3	63	1	...	...	201	4	...	...
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	792·5	15·5	10·5	1	82	2·4	1·5	.2	1385	48·9	19·8	6	298·5	6·3	3·6	·6	68	1·1	1·2	·1	185	4·6	1·7	...
1906 ...	741	17	6	...	98	4	1	...	1516	50	28	5	313	6	5	1	63	1	...	...	201	1	4	...

NAME OF LOCALITIES.	Kib. Beauchamp 7				Kib. Harcourt 8				Langton, West 9				Langton, East 10				Langton, Thorpe 11				Langton, Tur 12			
1896 ...	1003	13	13	1	460	10	5	1	71	2	1	..	225	10	4	1	108	...	3	...	235	4	8	...
1897 ...	1003	27	15	3	460	10	8	2	71	...	...	...	225	5	...	...	108	4	2	...	235	5	5	...
1898 ...	1003	23	12	1	460	14	4	...	71	2	1	...	225	4	2	...	108	1	1	...	235	10	4	...
1899 ...	1003	30	16	3	460	12	9	1	71	...	.	...	225	6	3	...	108	1	2	...	235	3	1	...
1900 ...	1003	21	16	4	460	10	7	...	71	1	2	...	225	2	3	...	108	1	...	...	235	7	10	1
1901 ..	1157	18	17	3	508	13	12	5	83	1	...	...	252	5	1	...	106	4	...	...	211	8	3	3
1902 ...	1157	31	22	3	508	7	5	...	83	1	...	...	252	1	4	1	106	1	.	...	211	4	2	...
1903 ...	1157	25	10	2	508	5	6	1	83	1	2	...	252	9	4	2	106	...	...	...	211	5	4	1
1904 ...	1157	25	20	1	508	4	6	...	83	2	1	...	252	1	3	...	106	1	1	...	211	5	5	1
1905 ...	1157	26	6	1	508	12	5	...	83	1	2	...	252	2	4	1	106	5	1	...	211	5	2	2
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	1080	23·9	14·7	2·2	484	9·7	6·7	1	77	1·1	·9	...	238·5	4·5	2·8	.5	107	1·8	1	...	223	5.6	4·4	.8
1906 ...	1157	22	14	3	508	11	6	1	83	2	...	...	252	3	5		106	2	2	...	211	5	3	1

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Laughton 13				Lubenham 14				Mowsley 15				Saddington 16				Shangton 17				Slawston 18			
1896 ...	108	5	1	...	680	10	8	2	168	5	3	...	182	4	3	...	77	...	1	...	152	2	2	...
1897 ...	108	...	...	...	680	30	6	3	168	5	1	...	182	6	3	1	77	...	2	...	152	2	6	1
1898 ...	108	2	...	...	680	11	14	3	168	5	3	...	182	5	4	1	77	...	...	...	152	3	...	...
1899 ...	108	2	3	...	680	17	9	2	168	5	4	...	182	7	2	1	77	...	...	...	152	3	5	1
1900 ...	108	3	2	...	680	18	7	...	168	6	1	...	182	6	4	1	77	..	1	...	152	4	3	1
1901 ...	108	3	2	...	618	13	4	.	168	7	1	...	243	6	1	1	51	...	1	...	145	2	...	...
1902 ...	108	3	3	1	618	11	6	2	168	2	2	...	243	3	2	...	51	...	...	...	145	2	2	..
1903 ...	108	1	2	1	618	17	13	2	168	4	3	...	243	3	...	...	51	1	1	...	145	1	5	...
1904 ...	108	2	...	...	618	13	8	1	168	1	8	...	243	5	1	...	51	...	...	...	145	3	1	...
1905 ...	108	1	3	1	618	16	14	2	168	5	3	...	243	7	1	1	51	...	1	...	145	...	2	...
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	108	2.2	1·6	·3	649	15·6	8·9	1·7	168	4·5	2·9	...	212·5	5·2	2·1	·6	64	·01	...	..	148·5	...	...	·3
1906 ...	108	3	1	...	618	14	13	2	168	2	1	1	243	1	4	...	51	...	1	...	145	3	2	...

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Smeeton Westerby 19				Stonton Wyville 20				Theddingworth 21				Welham 22			
1896 ...	342	7	3	1	66	1	...	...	204	7	1	...	60	1	...	...
1897 ...	342	18	4	1	66	...	3	...	204	3	1	...	60	2	2	1
1898 ...	342	5	4	...	66	...	...	...	204	2	2	...	60	2	..	...
1899 ...	342	10	8	1	66	...	3	...	204	5	5	...	60	2	...	...
1900 ...	342	5	12	...	66	...	2	...	204	2	1	...	60	4	...	...
1901 ...	344	7	6	1	65	...	...	...	201	6	2	...	59	1	...	...
1902 ...	344	11	5	1	65	...	2	...	201	4	4	...	59	4	1	...
1903 ...	344	10	6	...	65	...	...	...	201	9	2	...	59	4	...	...
1904 ...	344	12	5	1	65	...	...	...	201	3	7	...	59	...	...	...
1905 ...	344	5	1	...	65	..	...	...	201	7	4	...	59	3	1	...
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905.	343	9	5·4	·6	65·5	·01	1	...	202·5	4·8	2·9	...	59·5	2·3	·04	·01
1906 ...	344	11	4	...	65	1	2	...	201	4	5	...	59	1	...	...

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.											No. of cases removed to hospital from each locality			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.	Fleckney	Kibworth Harcourt	Kibworth Beauchamp	East Langton	Smeeton Westerby	Thorpe Langton	Saddington	Gumley	Husbands Bosworth	Mowsley	Lubenham	Fleckney	Kibworth Harcourt	Thorpe Langton	Gumley
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	142	...	39	71	12	20	...	124	3	3	2	5	1	2	...	..	...	2	45	1	...	...
Membranous Croup ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	2	..	.	...	1	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever... ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	153	...	39	78	14	22	...	126	3	3	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	45	1	1	1

No Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.																					
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1 Husbands Bosworth	2 Cranoe	3 Fleckney	4 Foxton	5 Glooston	6 Gumley	7 Kibworth Harcount	8 Kibworth Beauchamp	9 Langton, West	10 Langton, East	11 Langton, Thorpe	12 Langton, Tur	13 Laughton	14 Lubenham	15 Mowsley	16 Saddington	17 Shangton	18 Slawston	19 Smeeton Westerby	20 Stonton Wyville	21 Thedding-worth	22 Welham
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	14	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Fever: Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	8	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	14	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	..
Bronchitis	5	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	10	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	3	1	...	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Accidents	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes... ...	45	9	2	1	...	8	25	3	...	7	2	...	3	3	8	...	2	...	1	1	5	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	...
All causes	107	14	7	11	3	26	46	6	1	28	5	...	4	6	14	...	5	2	3	1	13	1	4	1	2	4	2	5	...

TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	14
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infections Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Disease.	Premature Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	14

Births in the year—legitimate 159, illegitimate 3.

Population, estimated to middle of 1906, 7,250.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 14.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 107.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	27	3	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	25	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	..
Other nuisances	1	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { unsuitable or defective	1	1	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ss. 97 to 100) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

	Wearing Apparel, making, &c.	
	Lists.	Outworkers
Outworkers' Lists, Section 107—		
Lists received from Employers twice in a year	10	284
„ „ „ once in a year	...	...
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils ...	3	
„ „ forwarded to other Councils ...	...	
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises	180	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on register ... ... 29.